

FIG.1
(PRIOR ART)

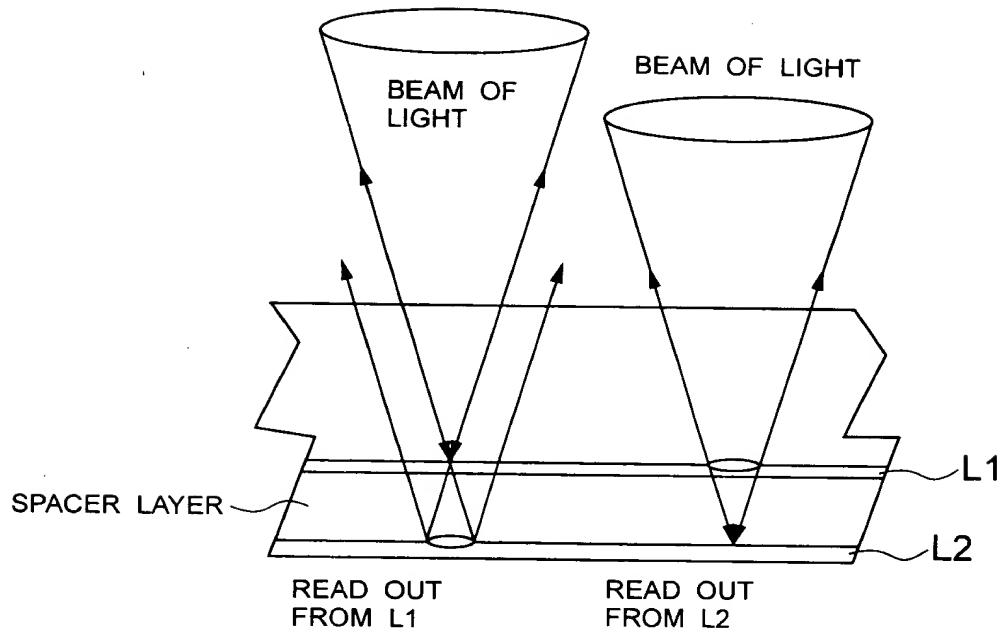


FIG.2
(PRIOR ART)

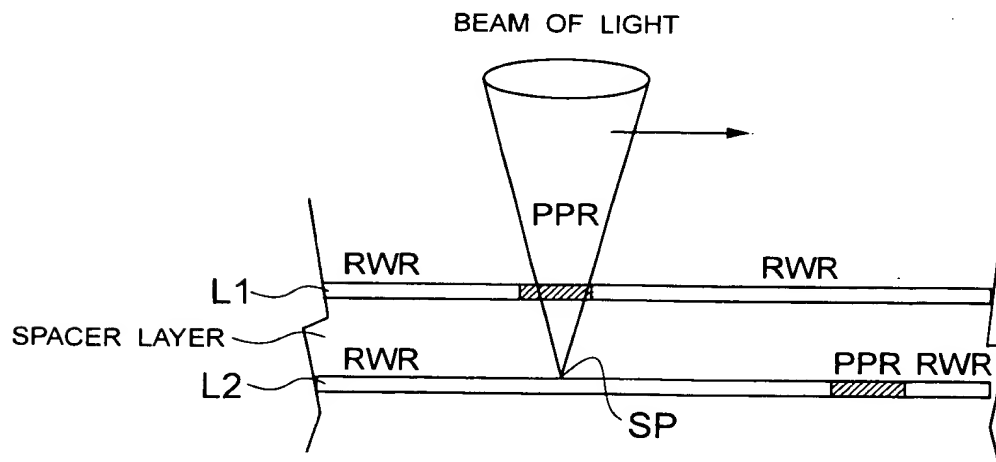




FIG.3

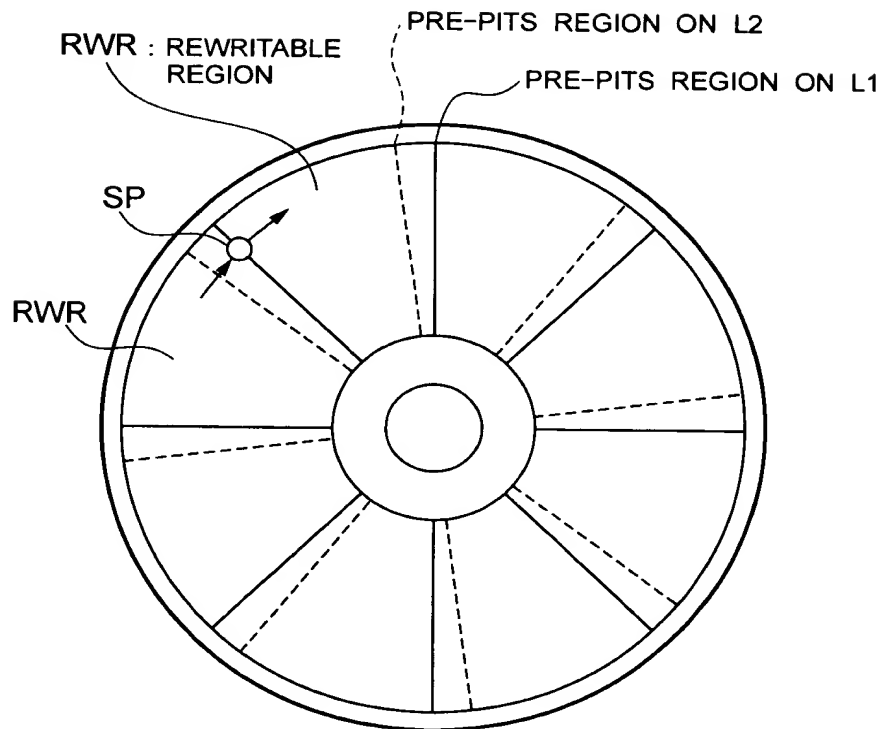


FIG.4

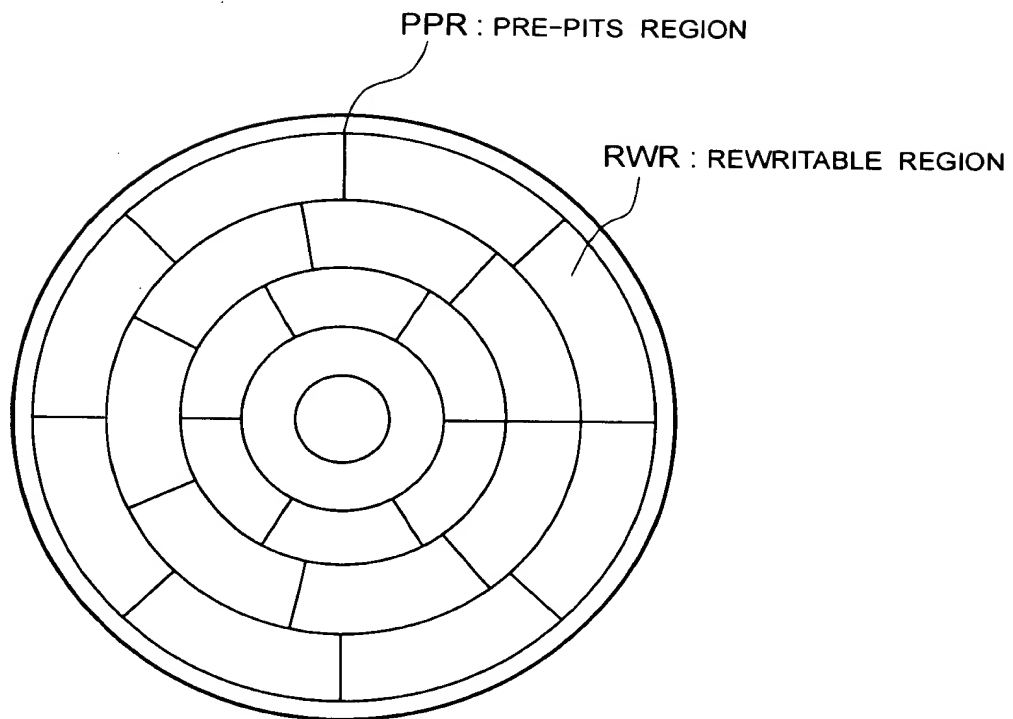
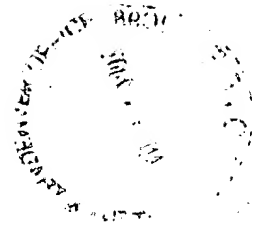
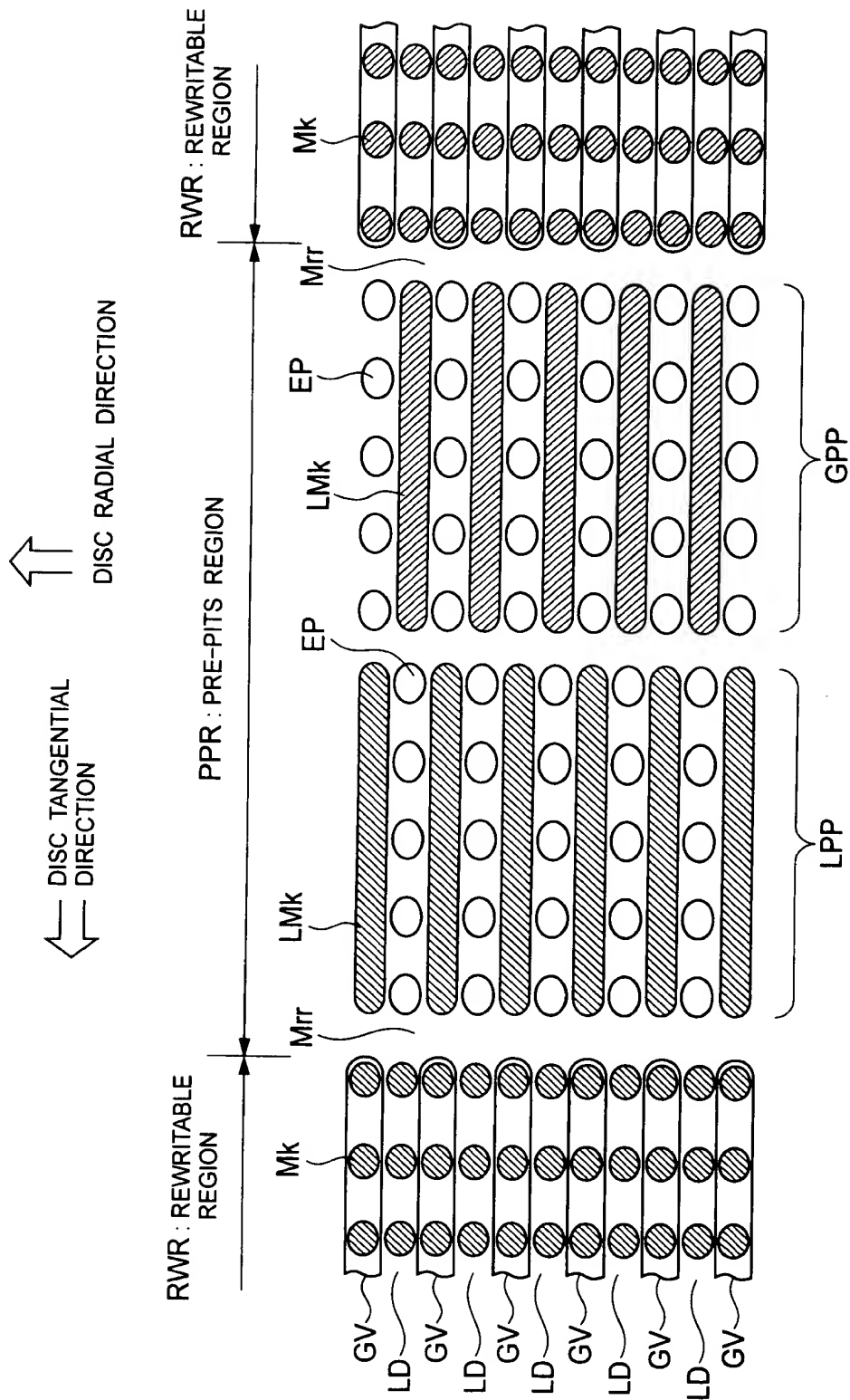


FIG.5



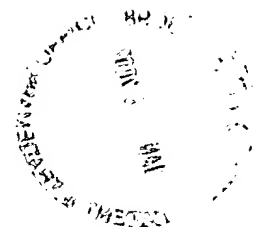
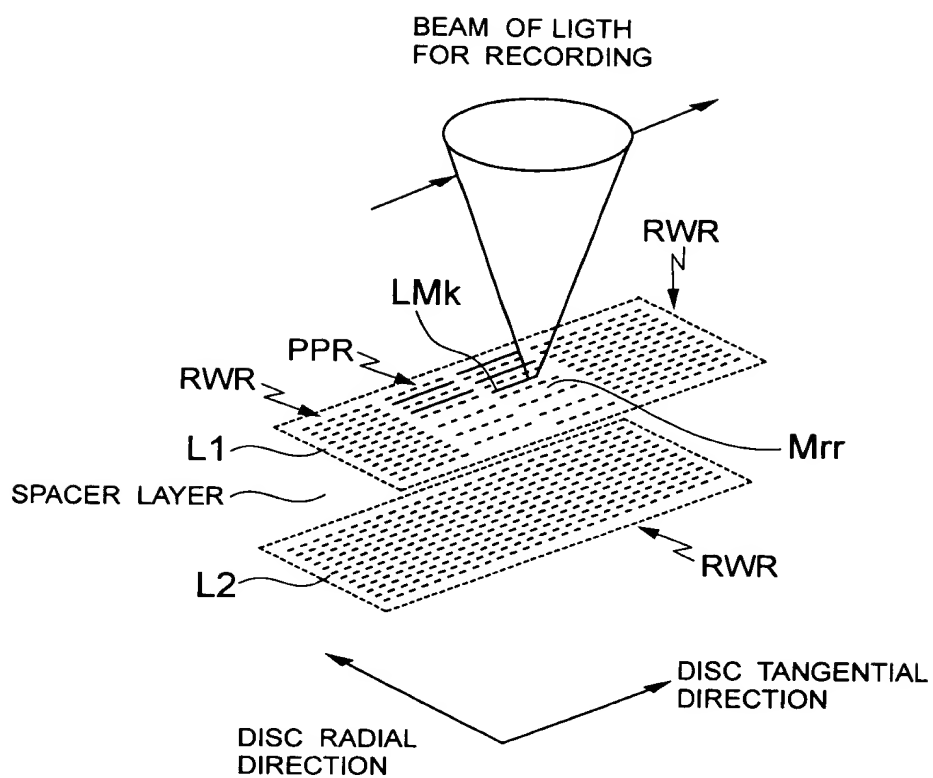


FIG.6



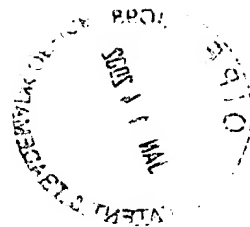


FIG. 7

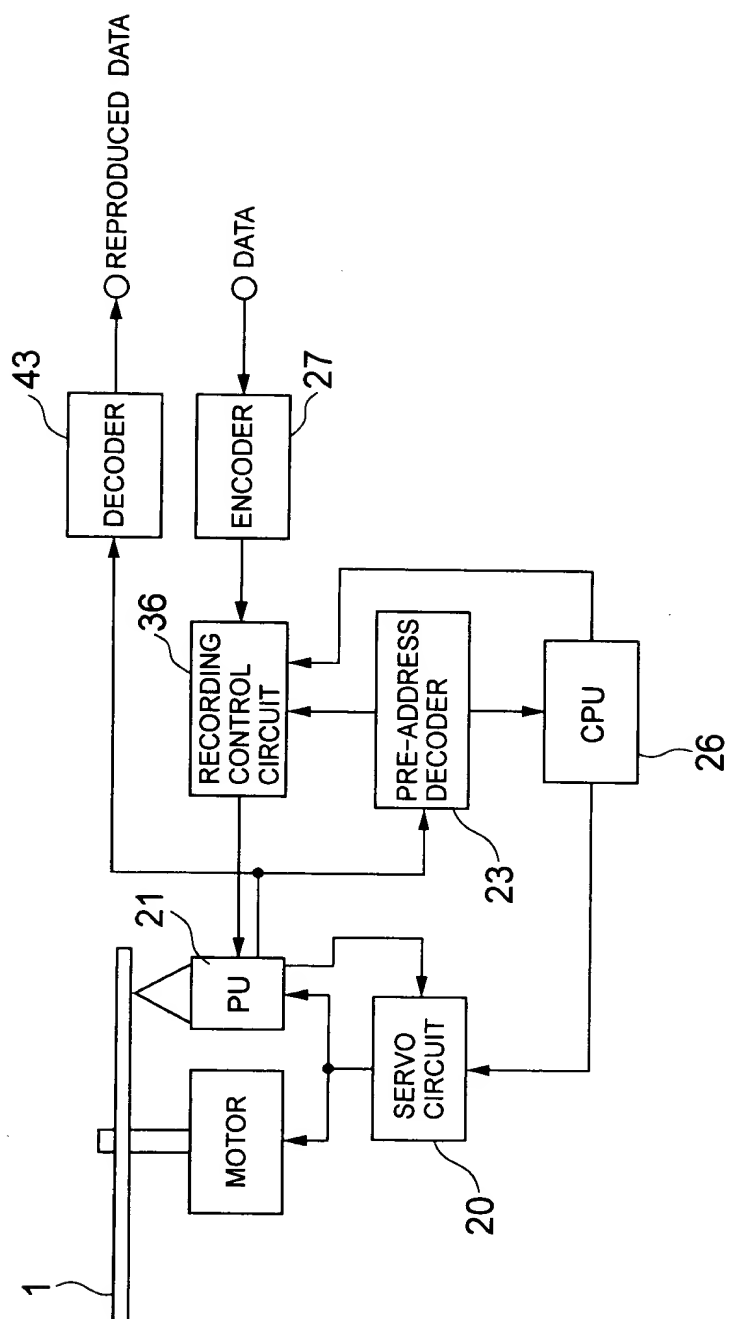


FIG. 8

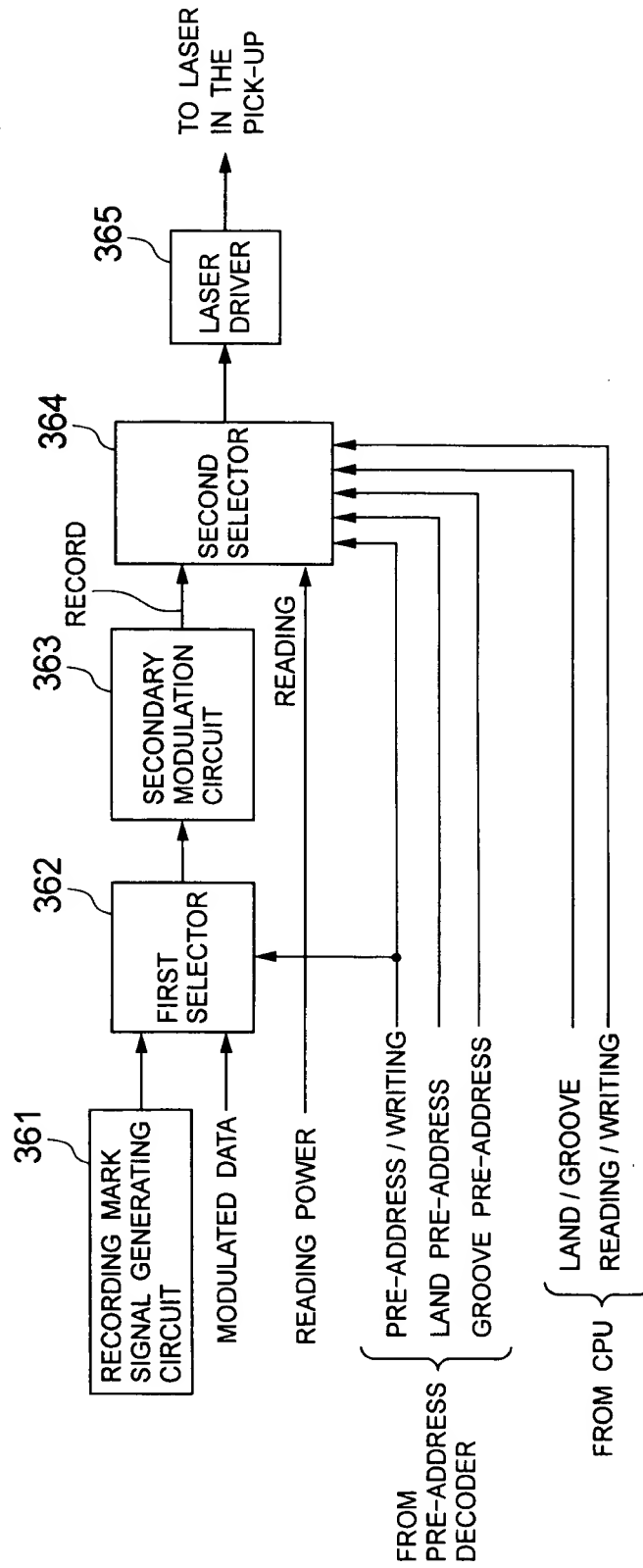
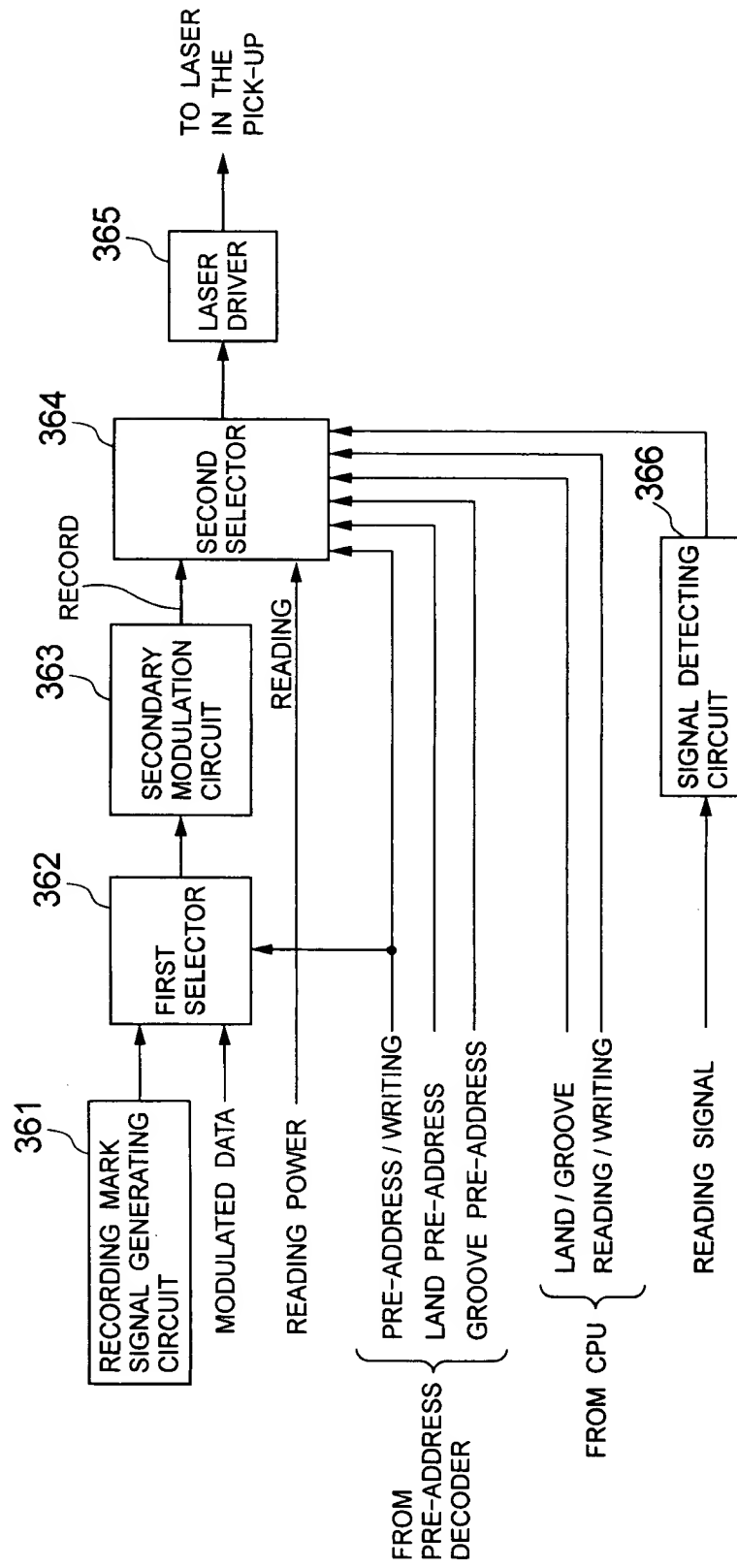


FIG. 9



A

Diagram illustrating a beam splitter for a recording disc. A **BEAM OF LIGHT FOR RECORDING** is directed through a lens **LMk** onto a disc surface. The disc surface is divided into two regions: **L1** (the upper region) and **L2** (the lower region), separated by a **SPACER LAYER**. The beam is split into two paths: **PPR** (Polarized Path) and **Mrr** (Mixed Path). The **PPR** path is labeled **RWR** (Radial Wave Reflection). The **Mrr** path is labeled **RWR** (Radial Wave Reflection). The **DISC TANGENTIAL DIRECTION** and **DISC RADIAL DIRECTION** are indicated by arrows at the bottom.

[illegible]

FIG.11

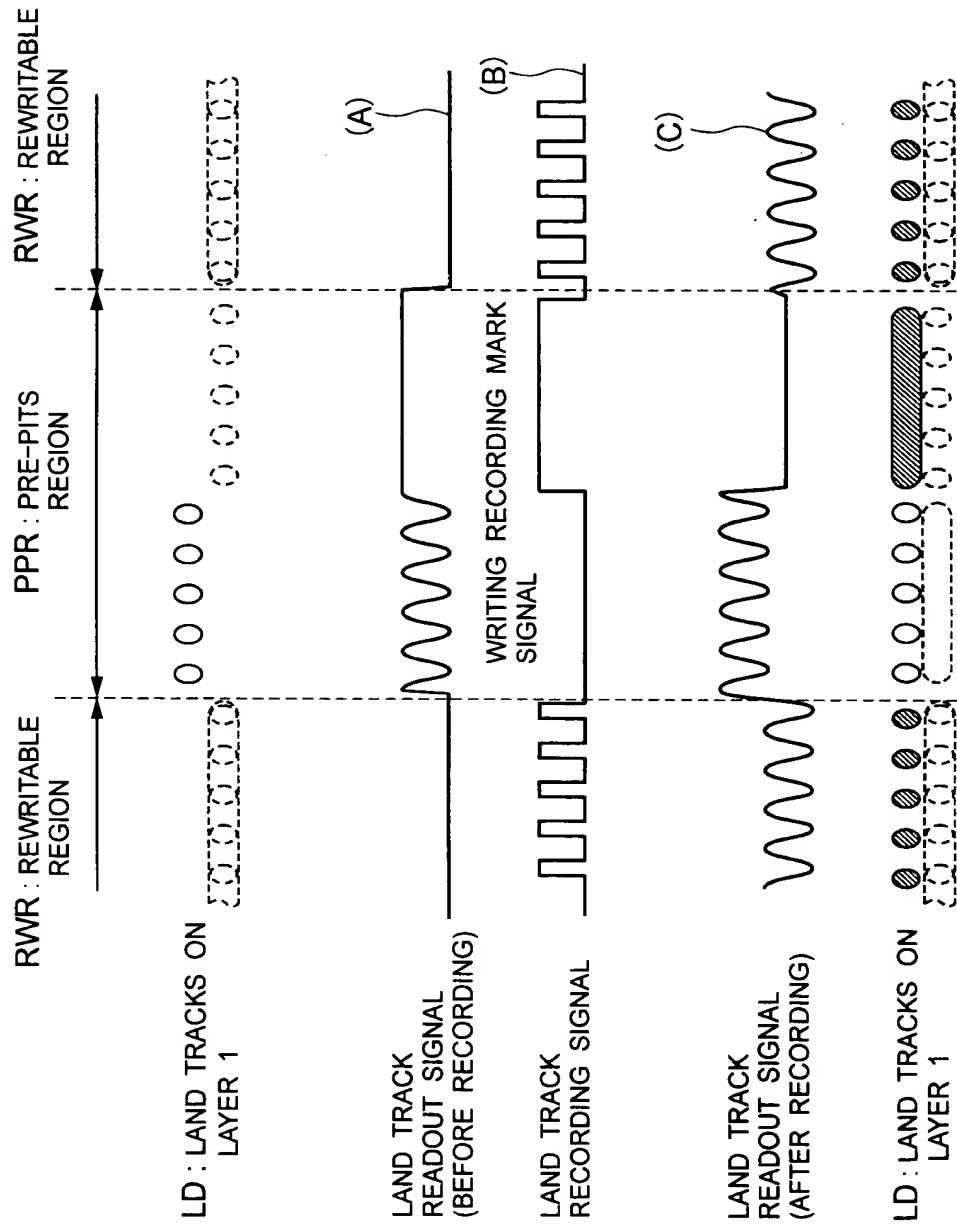
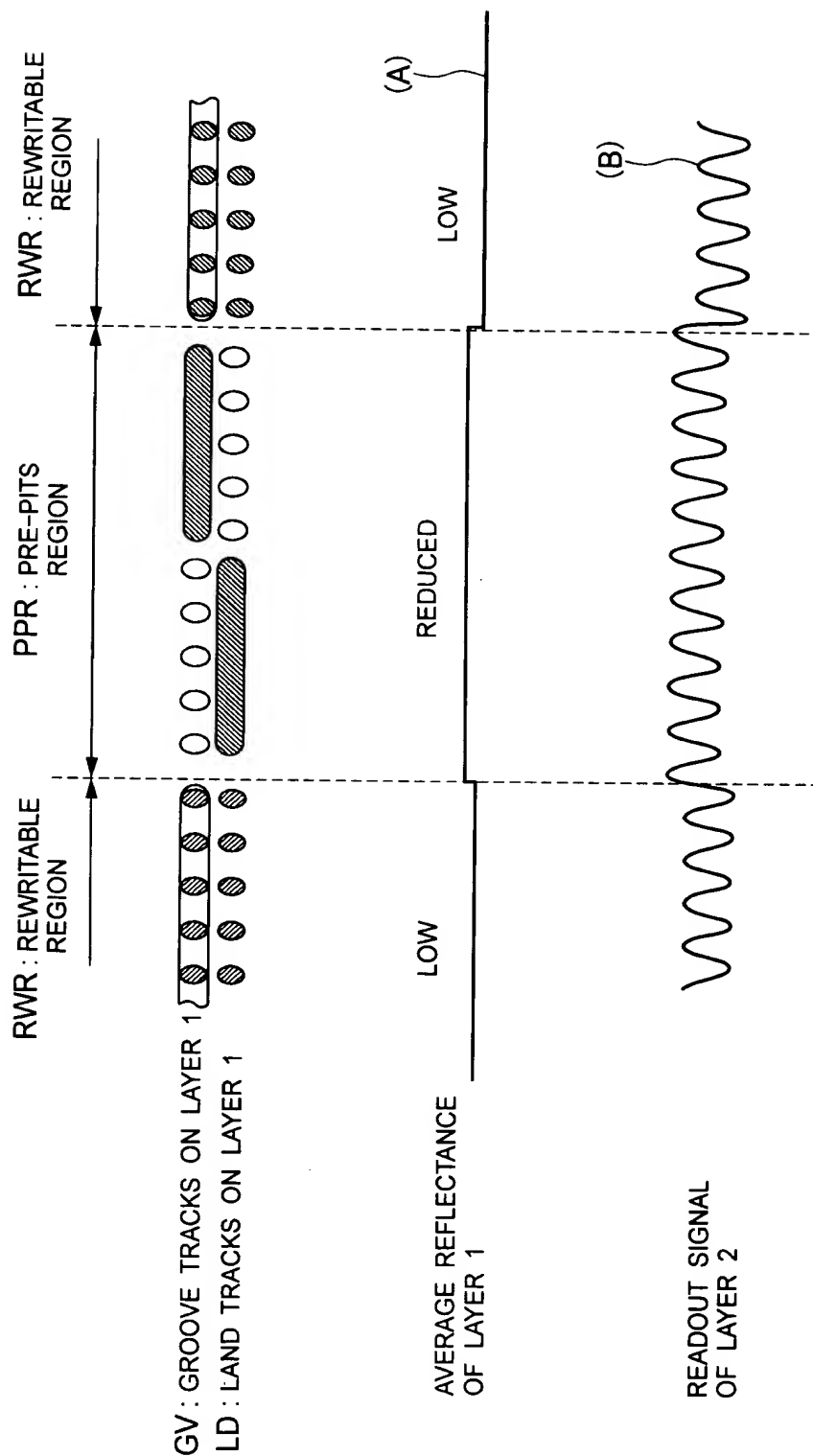


FIG. 13



4A

BEAM OF LIGHT FOR RECORDING

RWR

PPR

L1

SPACER LAYER

L2

Mrr

RWR

4B

BEAM OF LIGHT FOR REPRODUCING

RWR

PPR

RWR

SPACER LAYER

L1

SPACER LAYER

L2

SP

FIG.15

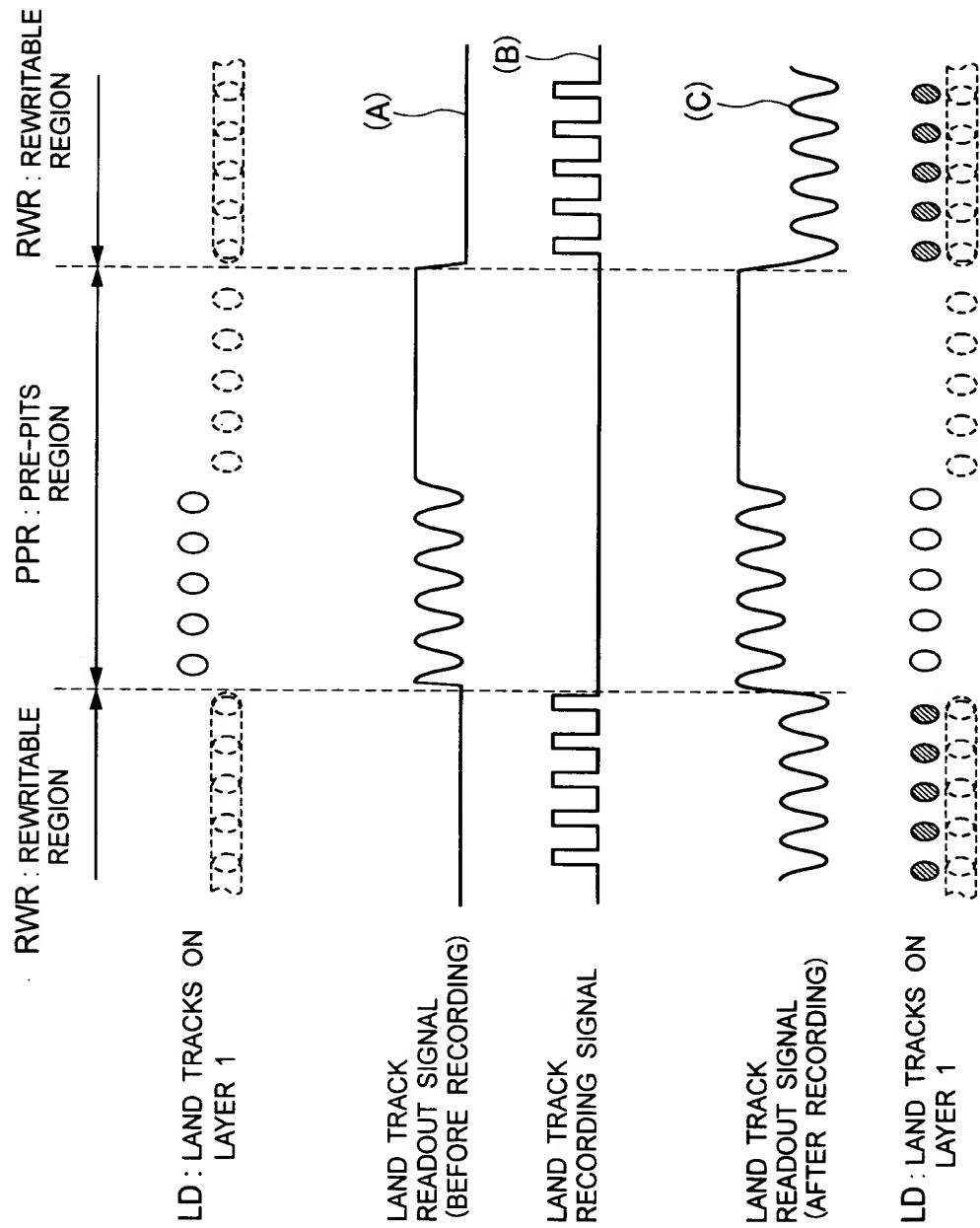


FIG.16

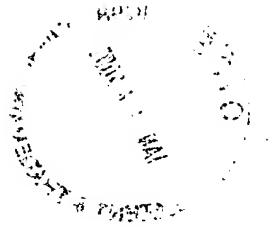
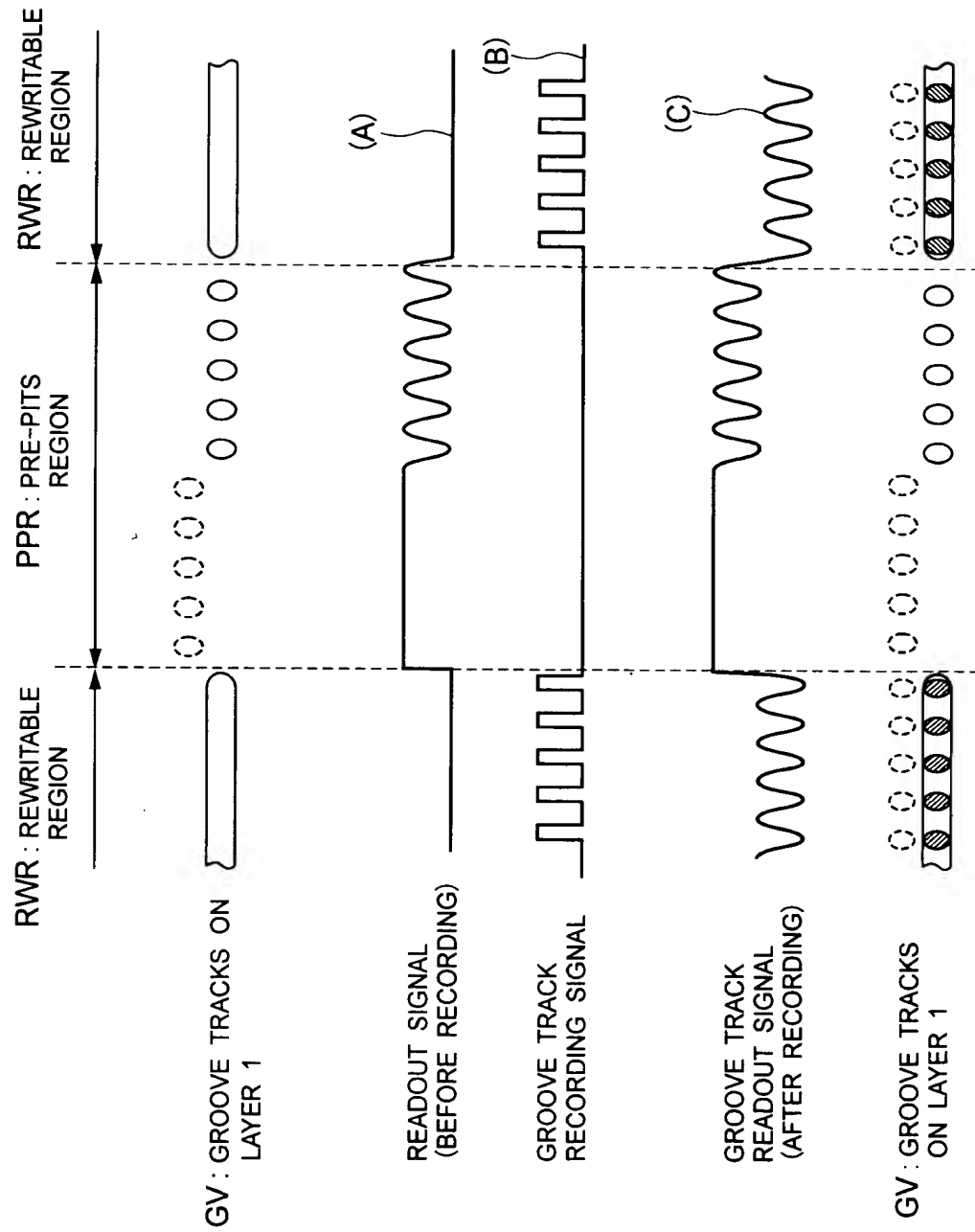




FIG. 17

